

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILL.

We have been favored with the following interesting extract from a letter written by Lieut. J. M. GILLIS, U. S. Navy, to a friend in this city, dated U. S. N. Astronomical Expedition, Santiago de Chile, April 22, 1850:

"You will not doubt be interested to learn that we have escaped, unharmed, the most severe earthquake which has been experienced in Central Chile since that of 1822. It occurred on the morning of the 24 instant, commencing at 6h. 48m. 10s. mean time, with much violence, and after its usual warning noise. One of the blind spells to which I have been occasionally subject had left me with a severe headache, and I had not been long asleep when the first shock startled me. It is not easy to collect one's faculties at such brief moments; and though, by habit, such position was taken as enabled me to embrace in the same view my little mirror, the pan of water on the washstand, and the opposite rock, nearly one-half of the phenomena had passed before consciousness was fully restored. In the hope that we may some time obtain such observations elsewhere as will enable us to determine the velocity with which the earth waves move, each one has immediate recourse to his watch, noting the second at which every phase occurs, and subsequently comparing the watch with a chronometer kept in our residence. On this occasion Lieut. MacRae had sprung to the chronometer at once, and escaped from his room with it. For eighteen seconds the motion was a violent tremor of small amplitude, starting the walls and tiles, but breaking nothing, which I can only account for by the rapidity with which the atoms in the surface of the earth were disturbed; for, if one may estimate by bodily sensations, the shaking during these eighteen seconds was certainly as great as on the 6th of December, and yet the effects were nothing like those then produced. As I stood watching the paintings on the paper of the opposite wall pass across the mirror, and the floor in front dancing like the waves of a cross sea, there was a sudden increase in the violence of the earth-tremor, and the chamber doors, bolted and locked, were flung wide open, displaying the little parlor filled with dust and rubbish. At this time the shrieks of the people in the street were most distressing, and the roar of the pent up disturbing agent as it moved around most infernal. As the ceiling over head was cracking, and the tiles falling rapidly in the patio, I could only find shelter under the lining of the outside door; but, at the moment of getting there, the wall swung away far enough to show sky over head, at the same time pouring down a mass of rubbish which nearly blinded me. The motion was now one of oscillation rapid and abrupt, continuing for twenty-five seconds, (until 6h. 48m. 53s.) after which the agitation gradually subsided, and at 6h. 49m. 38s. measurably ceased. I say measurably; for, like a tenses drawn cord suddenly struck, the vibration of the earth continued for nearly two hours afterward, without any intermission whatever, and we have the recorded times of eighteen separate earthquakes between the great shock and midnight, besides a host of lesser ones, and a similar vibration at the time in the morning. The last was from 6h. 30m. to 8h. 30m. P. M. when the surface of mercury was so still enough to give an image for more than five or ten minutes at a time. Up to this date they have not ceased, these having been from one to five or six shocks of small violence every day, keeping up the excitement and consternation among all classes of society.

"On ascending Santa Lucia, immediately, it was found that the rocky mass had been broken across between the castle and the observatory, leaving a crevice which Lieut. MacRae traced more than fifty feet. The pieces supporting the meridian circle are composed of three blocks, each secured together by hydraulic cement, and set with the same material on a base which rests on the native porphyry. The joint to the upper blocks of the west pier was opened, the block, no doubt, cracked, and the whole pier was probably moved to the south, throwing all the micrometers out of focus. No injury was done to the instrument, none to the equatorial, nor was the clock stopped, though every other in the city was. At the house a mountain barometer was thrown from the wall and broken; and the mercury tumbled out of a cup used as a cistern of the standard, (Hawley's construction,) until the surface was 1-4 inch below its rim. These are the only injuries we have received, though the necessity of moving from the house, on account of its unsafe condition, will entail expense on us individually as well as to the expedition, whose diminishing funds can badly bear it.

"In the vicinity the destruction of property has been very great, no house having escaped without rents in walls, loss of parapets, and tiles to very great extent. Every arch in the Cathedral has been sprung, and the keystones settled, rendering it probable that this immense stone edifice—three hundred and fifty feet long—must be taken down. Near by, the central cupola and a portion of the wall of the old palace have been taken down to keep them from falling suddenly and destroying life, and it is not improbable a number of houses in the vicinity will share the same fate. Having occurred during daylight, three lives only are reported to have been lost, though the number of those gravely wounded amounts to twenty or thirty.

"Villages to the westward of us were even more severely injured. Lampa and Rencas, close by, and Curacavi, and Casa Blanca, on the road to Valparaiso, have suffered lamentably. Of their populations, amounting to 25,000 souls, principally poor, full one-third have been thrown out of their dwellings, and still look panic-struck on the ruins. At Valparaiso, too, the loss has been severe—forty odd houses in the Alameda having been totally destroyed, whilst the injury to property is estimated at a quarter of a million to two millions of dollars. South of the river Mapo, and north of the Province of Santiago, the stroke, though remarkable, was of little violence, except in isolated localities, which it would lengthen this letter too much to tell you of. From the sea we have only two reports. One by the captain of a ship, who was twenty miles west of Valparaiso, and who was sure he had struck an unknown rock, until, after arrival, the same convinced him that it must have been an earthquake; and the other by the crew of a vessel thirty miles north of the same port, who heard noises like the discharge of guns in a naval engagement, but felt no shock.

"The instrument for measuring the direction and comparative violence of earthquakes brought with us having failed to record any of those previously occurring, in December last I caused a pendulum nine feet ten inches long to be made, with its lead ball, and some fine silver wire suspending the pendulum from a tripod. A common needle is inserted in a cork at the bottom of the ball, which just touches a sheet of glass paper marked with concentric circles and the points of the compass. They are the same you had the kindness to have engraved for the other instrument. The paper lies on a horizontal plate of glass resting on the earth, and is sprinkled with black sand, so that the motion of the pendulum leaves a white line exposed. It is to be regretted that the paper had not been secured to the earth, for during the shock there was a displacement bodily of about half an inch; but we have a distinct ellipse, whose diameters are 3.5 in. and 2.4 in., and positive evidence that the motion of the disturbing force was in a line varying little from N. by E. to S. by W., or contrary to the supposed direction in which the earth-wave has moved in all preceding great disturbances.

"Having personally traced the effects of the storm along its eastern line as far south as Rancagua, near the river Chapaleu, and also a section across the axis of motion to Valparaiso, no doubt remains on my mind that there are local causes (as the geological formation) which influence both the direction and violence of the phenomenon to a very great extent. At Valparaiso the direction from which the shock came was near NE. by N.; though the opinion among the masses is that it came from the opposite quarter. There is no indication that the land has been elevated in any part of the bay. For several days before and after there were extraordinary fluctuations of the barometer, and over-cast weather; but, as I have said before, the latter is now most common."

"PREFACE. Lately Mr. Boucher, an officer of the R. M. brigade quartered at Dover, undertook for a wager of £50 to run from that town to Canterbury, a distance of sixteen miles, in two hours. He accomplished the feat in 1h. 56min. 40sec., winning by 3min. 20sec. Mr. Boucher was accompanied, on foot, by Mr. Churchill, a brother officer, who afterwards walked back to Dover in three hours, and then played cricket with the regiment, making his run as readily, and with as much apparent ease, as if he had come fresh to the game, and had not walked a mile.

"The fluid, it appears, passed along the connecting wire from the instrument to the battery in the fifth story of the building, where an explosion took place with a report. At the time the fluid struck the instrument there was a report quite as loud as that produced by the discharge of a pistol.

THE LOCUSTS.

The following description of the character and habits of the Locust, by Dr. GIBSON B. SMITH, of Baltimore, (long a careful observer of the habits of the insect,) will, at the present time, when our avenues and gardens are vocal with the monotonous music of these uninviting songsters, be interesting to many of our readers:

About the 15th of June they commence depositing their eggs. This is a very interesting sight. You will see one attached to a limb or twig, and it will not fly away as you approach. Look closely and you will see it excavating a hole in the limb with its curious ovipositor. Which it does, and as soon as it has inserted the ovipositor completely into the limb, take hold of the insect and gently but quickly draw it forward, and apply the point of the ovipositor to the palm of the hand, when you will see two eggs ejected into your hand in quick succession. They deposit two eggs at each insertion of the ovipositor, and generally five to ten pairs in each place on the limb. She then goes to other places on the same limb, or to some other limb, and repeats the operation, till she has laid about four hundred eggs. The eggs are white or pearl color, about the twelfth of an inch long, and about one-sixth as thick as they are long. It is in this operation that destroys the small limbs, the excavations cutting off the sap vessels. The time of depositing the eggs continues till about the 20th of June, when they cease. All kinds of trees and shrubs are selected by them for their deposits, except pines or other turpentine trees. They do not seem to select the hardest nor the most soft wood, but that which is about the size of their bodies or less seems to be chosen; the operation requiring them to grasp the sides of the limb with their claws, which they could not do so well if the limbs were large. By grasping firmly with their claws, they are able to make great pressure upon the point of the ovipositor, and thus effect their object.

From the 1st to the 20th of June all shrubbery of value should be protected, either by carefully covering it with cheap gauze, or, in the case of pot plants, by keeping them in the house. About the 25th of July the eggs will be ready to hatch. Then take a limb containing them, cut carefully off you expose the eggs, and take them in the palm of the hand, and they will hatch in a few minutes. The little insect frees itself from the egg-shell precisely in the same way that the large one did in the spring, by rupturing the shell on its back. As soon as he is fairly out of the shell he starts off briskly in search of food. Let him get to the ground and you will see him attack his little rostrum or liquid excretion from the surface of the plant or soil. These observations can only be made by a good magnifying glass. The insect has every feature and member precisely the same as the large one had when he came from the ground in the spring. By carefully watching, you will see the young insect coming out of the ground. You can sometimes see great numbers falling from the high trees. They are like little moths in the air, and require sharp sight to see them. They are small, and their flight is of specific gravity so inferior, that they are not injured by the fall.

About the 25th of June the old locusts will have disappeared altogether. The locusts do not go deep in the ground. They live upon the vegetable juices of the roots near the surface, which they take with their minute rostrum. There are three or four small hairs in the mouth, in feeding, are projected and spread out over the surface of the root or leaves of trees, and these collect the juice and convey it by capillary attraction to the stomach. You can see this operation very distinctly in the perfect insect, by watching it with a magnifying glass. They have no mouth or means of taking food either in the larva or winged state.

The ovipositor is a most curious instrument. It is about three-eighths of an inch long, of the size of a small pin, flattened at the point, and the whole forming a moderate curve. It is composed of a material very much resembling tortoise shell, of a dark reddish brown color. It is composed of three pieces—a centre piece, which is the longest, and two side pieces, which are shorter, and are joined to the centre piece by two sharp projecting points, one above, the other below the orifice, resembling a fish's mouth. The two side pieces are supplied with saw teeth on their edges, and their flat faces are rasps. They are attached to the centre piece by tongue and groove. In use the centre piece is fixed firmly to the bark, and the two side pieces work up and down, first one and the other, alternately, and thus the excavation is made. All this, however, can only be seen with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. On looking at the instrument with the naked eye, no such mechanism would be suspected.

The musical organs are very curious, and difficult to describe. They are situated on the shoulder of the wing on each side of the chest, there is a beautiful membrane, somewhat triangular, convex, and ribbed with bony ridges. This membrane resembles a small shell, and is stretched over a cavity in the chest, the lower angle connected internally with a strong muscle. On the breast there are two large sacs, one on each side, first attached to the chest, and then below. On bending the body backwards these sacs are elevated and expose two large cavities, also covered with extremely fine and silk-like membranes. These cavities are connected with those under the musical membranes under the wing shoulders, and probably serve for lungs. When these cavities are filled with air, the musical organs are set in motion, and the insect produces its musical notes. The large muscles, the bony ridges of the membranes being made to act upon each other with such rapidity that the motion is scarcely perceptible.

The music, song, or sound produced by the myriads of insects in a warm dry day from about the 25th of May to the middle of June is wonderful. It is not deafening, as many would describe it, but it is heard in the most ordinary conversation. It seems like an atmosphere of wild monotonous sound, in which all other sounds float of perfect distinctness. I never could distinguish any thing like the word "Pharaoh" in these sounds. After you have become satisfied with the novelty of this music, which will be in a few days, it becomes exceeding tiresome and doleful, and many describe it as being like the sound of a low, wailing cry. When I heard the last note on the 25th of June, the melancholy reflection occurred, shall I live to hear it again? Probably the first indication many persons will have of the approach of the locusts will be the industry with which they will find the hogs rooting up the ground in April, in the month of June. It is a great relief to them. And as soon as the insects appear above the ground, crows, turkeys, and all poultry will also have their share. So far, the fowls, birds, pigs, &c. of these insects, that they will scarcely touch other food during the locust season. This has a remarkable effect on all ben's eggs laid after the locusts appear—their yolks are nearly white. The chickens become very fat and full of fat. Even the little worm will be seen feeding off with a locust in its mouth, and all the insectivorous birds then have a great feast.

In conclusion, people ought not to be alarmed. The W. on its wings does not indicate war, nor the E. England. The "sting" of the locust never killed any body, for the best of all reasons—because it has none. The insect has no teeth, no fangs, no claws, and all the stories that are told of children being killed by their bites or stings are fabulous. If death ever was produced, or any loss of life when locusts were present, some other cause effected it.

POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The Russian Ministry have just published the census of the Empire for the year 1846. European Russia contains 52,565,334 souls; in the four Western Governments of Siberia 2,153,958; in the Kingdom of Russian Poland 4,800,000 (this is an approximation merely) in the Grand Duchy of Finland 1,600,000; in the territory beyond the Caucasus 2,500,000; total 63,000,000. If we add to these the inhabitants of the district of Jarkutsk, of the island of Kamchatka, of Obohot, of the American possessions, the submitted Kigie borders, and finally the army, the entire population of the empire will amount to 65,000,000; of these 49,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 7,300,000 to the Roman Catholics, 3,500,000 are Protestants, 2,400,000 Mohammedans; 1,200,000 Jews; 1,000 Armenians, Georgian, and Armenian Catholics, 600,000 Pagans.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Philadelphia American of Thursday says: On Thursday evening, during the heavy storm of rain, which was accompanied by several vivid flashes of lightning, the electric light produced quite an exciting effect in the office of House's Telegraph line, at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

OFFICIAL.

PAYMENT OF U. S. FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 5, 1851.
The holders of the Five per Cent. Stock, issued under the act of Congress approved the 10th August, 1846, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States: after the 9th August, 1851, are hereby notified that the principal of said stock, together with the semi-annual interest which will then be due upon it, will be paid on or after the above day, at the Treasury of the United States, to the owners of the same, or to their legal representatives, on the presentation and delivery of the certificates duly assigned in the usual manner to the United States; and that all interest on said stock will cease and determine after the above date.

Those owners of this stock who may desire it can receive payment of the amount at any time previous to the 9th August next, on presentation, assignment, and delivery of the certificates as above, together with any accrued interest up to the time of such presentation and payment.

THO. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RAILROADS AND THEIR VALUE.

Extract from a Letter from Washington to the Editors of the New Orleans Bulletin.

I do not think the people of the United States properly appreciate the value of railroads, nor fully estimate their importance in promoting the growth, prosperity, power, and resources of the country. The income which these railroads afford to their respective proprietors is not "the twentieth part the value" of their value to the country, and particularly if we take into view their great tendency to bind the nation together, and to cement and consolidate the Union of the States, if not "with hooks of steel," at least with "bars of iron." Just for one moment imagine that all the railroads in the United States, by some magical process, were suddenly and entirely destroyed—where would we be? They tell the story of a coachman in England who was lamenting over the extinction of coaches, in consequence of the introduction of railroads; and after explaining how much less was the risk in coaches than in cars, added: "And if you were even run away with, and soured into a ditch by the upset of a coach, there you are; but if a train runs off the track and upsets, where are you? If, as I suggested, railroads were all suddenly destroyed, we could, in the coachman's language, well ask the question of the whole nation, 'Where are you?' Just reflect on the fact, for it is a fact, that but for railroads it would at this moment be more advantageous for the people of New York city to procure their breadstuffs from Europe than it would be from Chicago, or from any other portion of the Western country. That single fact speaks volumes on the subject of railroads. Have you not seen that the Hudson and Erie Railroad, which very shortly will be completed and in operation from Lake Erie through the southern tier of counties in New York to the city—a distance of 430 miles—and that a railroad is now being made from Erie to Cleveland, which will make a continuity of rail from New York city to Cincinnati, over which the journey between the commercial metropolis of the West will be accomplished in thirty hours? Pennsylvania, too, is not idle, but is rapidly pushing to completion her central railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; and another line of railroad is rapidly progressing, which is to unite Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, reducing the period of travel from the latter city to Philadelphia to twenty-six or twenty-eight hours! It is not given that the noble stream that it was not necessary for her to put her own shoulder to the wheel, in order to overcome, to some extent, the disadvantages of her locality, in being so much further removed from the great marts of the world than Boston and New York and Philadelphia, which latter cities have, by their energy and enterprise, in making canals and railroads, given themselves the further advantage of being nearer to the great marts of the world than the city of the West. Why should not New Orleans, too, have her railroad to the Ohio and another to the Atlantic, through Alabama and Georgia, and thus collect at her levee the thousands and tens of thousands of tons of Western produce which now finds its way by canals and railroads and the Lake route to the cities of the North, and some hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton from Georgia and Alabama, which now go to other ports on the Gulf or to Savannah or Charleston, besides furnishing supplies to the inhabitants on both those lines of railroads, to the extent of many millions, which they now draw from other quarters. It is time that the citizens of New Orleans awake from their dream of security, or they will soon find out, if they already have not done so, that the Mississippi, great and glorious as the stream may be, is of itself not sufficient to maintain and increase the commercial pre-eminence of the city, and that even its flood of waters will, by the energy and enterprise of other sections of the Union, be made subsidiary to the prosperity of their commercial rivals, and will bear upon its bosom hundreds of steamers, steaming the current laden with produce from the West, and the Western and Northern railroads and canals, instead of descending with it to the Crescent City.

THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND, situated in the thriving town of Staunton, is now open for the admission of pupils. The students are to be of the age of five to fifteen years, and are to be of the color of the Caucasian race, and of the English language. The annual examination took place on the 28th instant, and every thing passed off greatly to the satisfaction of the large concourse of strangers who were present, and much to the credit of the teachers and professors in the various departments. The services of the day were closed by a short address by Rev. Bishop Jones, which was very highly spoken of. The generous policy of the State of Virginia, which has erected this noble State charity, and the liberal amount annually expended by her in the education and maintenance of the deaf, dumb, and blind, are worthy of all praise, and we sincerely hope that the purposes of the founders of the Virginia Institute may be realized to the fullest degree.

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—On the 16th of March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a violent earthquake was felt in the State of Costa Rica. A great number of buildings were thrown down, particularly in the cities of San Jose, Orosi, and Barba, and much property destroyed. In Barba two churches and a large number of dwelling-houses were levelled to the earth.

IMPORTANT TO MANY PERSONS.—The last Springfield (Mass.) Journal has the following paragraph, attesting the efficacy of a new and simple remedy for corns, which has lately been successfully applied in England, as mentioned in our paper of Monday last:

"CONTRA.—Some time since we published from Chambers' Journal a statement that sweet oil would cure corns, it being verily applied. A friend of mine who always had a large crop of that sort of grain that he could easily walk over, immediately commenced the trial. Three or four weeks have passed, and he is entirely cured. It should be applied night and morning with the finger until the cure is effected."

JUSTICE IN ENGLAND.—CAPTAIN PAUL HENRY BORDEN, whose case has excited so much attention in the London press and social circles, and who was committed to the House of Correction for ten days, notwithstanding his position as Captain of the Coldstream Guards, for assaulting a policeman in the discharge of his duty, has been visited in jail by many of the most distinguished persons in society. On the first day the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Mulgrave, and several officers of his regiment, were among the visitors. Strenuous efforts were made at the Home Office for his release from jail, but Sir George Grey's private secretary waited upon the prisoner and told him that Sir George could not consent to advise her Majesty to remit any portion of the sentence. On the following two days the visitors were very numerous, comprising Peers, M. P.'s, and military men. Capt. Borden's visitors, during four days, amounted to more than a hundred. He wears the prison clothes and fares precisely as the other prisoners.

DIVORCE IN HUNGARY.—In the year 1850 there were decided in Hungary 2,958 cases of divorce; in 2,112 the right was declared to be on the side of the women, and in 765 on the side of the men; while there were only 81 cases in which both parties were declared to be in fault.

Southerly says, in one of his letters, "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my engagements, and though I do not make my career away, I pack them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, June 2, 1851.

Contributions received at this office during the month of May, from all sources, except from special agents:

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Waterford Lodge, Mississippi	\$8 00
Liberty Lodge No. 31, Missouri	10 00
Pokemoke Lodge No. 92, Maryland	10 00
Harvard Lodge No. 105, Missouri	10 00
Hunter Lodge No. 134, Georgia	10 00
Bella Pointe Lodge No. 1, Arkansas	8 00
Salem Lodge No. 130, Georgia	12 50
Petersburg Lodge No. 15, Virginia	10 00
Aberdeen Lodge No. 149, Ohio	8 00
Manchester Lodge No. 14, Virginia	10 00
DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 12, Georgia	10 00
Granada Lodge No. 31, Mississippi	10 00
Lewis Lodge No. 191, Kentucky	25 00
Jasper Lodge No. 50, Georgia	10 00
Caster Lodge No. 92, Georgia	10 00
Selma Fraternal Lodge No. 27, Alabama	10 00
Columbus Lodge No. 173, Kentucky	5 00
DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 12, Georgia	20 00
DeWitt Clinton Lodge No. 141, Virginia	8 00
Lafayette Lodge No. 23, Georgia	10 00
Franklin Lodge No. 11, Georgia	8 00
Benevolent Lodge, Louisiana	20 00
Warren Lodge No. 33, Arkansas	10 00
Lexington Lodge No. 1, Kentucky	10 00
DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 12, Georgia	10 00
Tunica Lodge No. 63, Louisiana	10 00
Mocksville Lodge No. 134, North Carolina	10 00
Owensboro Lodge No. 130, Kentucky	5 00
Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 55, Louisiana	10 00
Marion Lodge No. 14, Georgia	8 00
Rockingham Lodge No. 1, Virginia	10 00
Wm. B. Dodd, member of N. P. Pennington Lodge, Ohio	8 00
J. D. Jones	8 00
J. D. Caldwell	8 00
Grand Lodge, Kentucky	75 00

J. O. F.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

York Division No. 62, Pennsylvania	8 00
Herkens Division No. 60, Iowa	8 00
Howard Division, Illinois	10 00
Whitewater Division No. 75, Wisconsin	8 00
Pinegrove Division No. 198, Pennsylvania	5 00
Laurel Branch Division No. 47, Pennsylvania	8 00
Kittling Division No. 2, Pennsylvania	10 00
Shady Dale Division No. 111, Georgia	8 00
Lebanon Division No. 186, Pennsylvania	5 00
Teche Division No. 45, Louisiana	10 00
Palmetto Division No. 87, Georgia	10 00
Highland Division No. 84, Pennsylvania	8 00
Charleston Division No. 269, Pennsylvania	8 00
Pennsylvania Division No. 4, Pennsylvania	10 00
Jefferson Division No. 10, Louisiana	25 00
Edyville Division, Iowa	10 00
Phoenix Division No. 41, Pennsylvania	5 00
Mount Ararat Division No. 471, Pennsylvania	5 00
Ocean Wave Division No. 133, Pennsylvania	5 00
Yankee Division No. 13, Georgia	10 00
Clarion Division, Pennsylvania	8 00

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Contributed by visitors at Monument Place	218 00
S. C. Cotton, Jr., S. Marshal at Wisconsin	8 00
S. B. Shelly, U. S. Marshal at Iowa	50 00
John W. Twichell, U. S. Marshal at Missouri	1,000 00
A. A. Pettigill, U. S. Marshal at Connecticut, fifth payment	75 00
O. Raymond, Assistant Marshal, Virginia	2 00
John Meredith, Assistant Marshal, Virginia	8 00
Samuel Billingsly, Assistant Marshal, Virginia	16 00
John H. Morgan, Assistant Marshal, Virginia	3 00
Henry Ruger, Assistant Marshal, Pennsylvania	59 50
Thomas J. Wilson, Assistant Marshal, Virginia	17 00
S. D. Gaines, Assistant Marshal, Tennessee	15 00
George Hill, Jr., Michigan, contributed	1 00
Miss A. J. Mills, for J. T. Leath, Tennessee	20 00
Miss A. J. Mills, for P. H. Cusim, New York	10 00
Joseph F. Lewis, contribution	5 00

Total amount received from all sources \$2,803 24

Mr. RICHARD W. POLKINORN has been appointed agent to procure subscriptions to the "National Monument" journal in Washington and Georgetown.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election on Monday for a portion of our City Officers resulted in the choice of WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK as Register; ROBERT J. ROSE as Collector; and HENRY W. BALL as City Surveyor.

There were also elected one Alderman and three Members of the Common Council for each of the seven wards, and Assessors in three of the wards. The names of the persons chosen to these stations will be ascertained by referring to the returns published below.

The question recently submitted to the voters of applying to Congress for some amendment of the City Charter as to provide for the election of all the City Officers by the people has been carried by a large majority, so far as the voters expressed an opinion upon it.

The votes for Register, Collector, and Surveyor are stated in the subjoined table:

WARDS.						
First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
For Collector.						
Robt. J. Roche	305	486	297	281	68	87
Wm. E. Howard	81	55	110	238	285	362
E. M. Chapin	6	5	6	20		
E. B. Robinson	6	7	5	5		4
John Hands	5	5	1	4		1
For Register.						
W. J. McCormick	340	315	321	408	276	235
F. McNabney	43	293	140	132	83	210
For Surveyor.						
H. W. Ball	189	325	320	326	309	334
C. D. Chesley	8	100	52	38	25	41
W. W. De Maine	18	124	152	146	28	56
James L. Cathcart	173	90	21	11	5	3

FIRST WARD.—For Alderman—W. B. Metcalfe, 383; Scattering, 8. To fill the vacancy—W. T. Dyer, 208; Thos. P. Morgan, 196.

For Councilmen—Samuel E. Douglas, 294; Horatio Esby, 261; J. Kelly, 183; W. H. Minick, 158; Z. M. P. King, 123; Charles Calvert, 53.

SECOND WARD.—For Alderman—John Wilson, 226; J. A. Blake, 183; Lambert Tree, 128.

For Councilmen—N. Callan, 262; Joel Downer, 258; J. T. Egan, 170; J. R. Bat, 171; Geo. W. Stewart, 161; R. J. Morrell, 143; G. Powell, 103; Geo. McDowell, 98.

For Assessor—Plant, 340; Hauptmann, 128; R. Comb, 74; Williamson, 8.

THIRD WARD.—For Alderman—Dr. Joseph Burrows, 215; S. P. Franklin, 181; J. W. Debie, 43.

For Councilmen—H. Hill, 260; C. F. Wannall, 259; Joseph Bryan, 198; J. W. Davis, 193; E. F. Queen, 125; J. A. M. Duncanson, 124; W. Watt, 13.

FOURTH WARD.—For Alderman—J. W. Maury, 516; Mr. Flowers, 6.

For Councilmen—Thomas H. Havenner, 291; Michael P. Mohan, 268; J. P. Pepper, 236; H. W. Winter, 221; Matthew Butler, 193; Michael Lamer, 180.

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